THE HIGH COMMISSION

Proposed Adjustment of Our Differences With Great Britain.

NATURE OF THE INTENDED SETTLEMENT.

The New Principle of Public Law.

The Alabama and the British Claims to Be Referred to an International Commission.

The Northwestern Boundary to Be Decided by Switzerland.

RECIPROCITY AND THE FISHERY QUESTION.

Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence and Tolls on the Canals.

SENATOR SUMNER'S POSITION.

Speculations Concerning the Action of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1871. The labors of the Joint High Commission hav-ing been brought to a close, so far as their agreement upon a treaty is concerned, the document will be formally signed to-morrow, and on Wednesday next it will be sent to the Senate. Each Senator will be furnished with a printed copy. The document is not by any means so long as has been supposed. It is understood to consist of thirtyfour articles. It will be found that the information as to the general character of the treaty, as first communicated to the public in the special correspondence of the New York Herald, will be fully corroborated.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. The treaty does not provide for the payment of any sum of money to the Alabama claimants, but it enunciates as a principle of public law that a country is responsible for depredations committed on a irlendly Power by vessels equipped in the ports of a neutral nation, and it makes this provision retroactive, so as to meet the cases of the Anglo-Confederate vessels, mentioning them by name. A court of claims is constituted, to consist of five members, to be nominated by the President of the United States, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Brazil, the King of Italy and the President of the Federal Council of Switzerland, and all claim for damages of any character arising out of the depredations of the Anglo-Confederate vessels are to be referred to this tribunal. It is also provided that the civilized nations of the world are to be invited to adopt this new principle or form of international law, so as to confer upon it the gravity and portent of public law.

The cable telegram from London of the 5th inst., stating that Lord Enfield had said in the House of Commons that it had been agreed that the British claims should be heard by a special commission, would seem to indicate, upon a casual reading, that that commission would consider only the British claims, while the American claims would be brought before another. It is understood here, however, that only one commission is provided for to adjudicate upon claims, and before it all classes of claimants who can come under the general rule adopted will have a hearing. Of course beyond the rule of public law laid down for the guidance of this Comnission or Court of Claims, the decisions will be made under the ordinary rules governing courts of

It is asserted that the English claims will n reach the large sum heretofore stated. The claims of individuals who were drafted into our army during the war or who were obliged to furnish substitutes, which is one of the ttems, are said to be cetton and other merchandise destroyed or taken by our army during the rebellion. A large amount cotton captured was sold on account of the government and the money placed in the Treasury. It is estimated that at least cighteen millions of this fund is now in the Treasury.

THE SAN JUAN QUESTION. The statement that the "Northwestern water boundary'-the San Juan question, as it is properly known-had been adjusted by the treaty, without reference to arbitration, is not correct. It was found impossible to reconclie the views of the Commissioners, and consequently the matter is left to arbitration, as was arranged in the treaty of 1861, and again in 1869, with the proviso that the arbitration must decide either that the British cksim is correct or that the American interpretation of the treaty of 1846 is right. This is done to prevent the arbitrator from giving a compromise line which will please neither party, and was originally Mr. Sumner's proposition in 1861. The American claim is that the treaty of 1846 deflected the boundary between the territory the United States and Great Britain on the North Pacific coast, below the forty-ninth parallel, for the sole purpose of giving England the whole of Vancouver's Island, as the forty-ninth parallel, ff continued to the Pacific Ocean, would have run the boundary across that island, giving a portion of it to the United States-a boundary which would have been inconvenient. But, that, having deflected the line for this purpose slone, the line should run. according to the meaning and intentions of the treaty of 1846, as near as possible to it through the main channel which separates Vancouver's Island from the Continent. This would seem to be an easy adjustment, but, in consequence of the treaty, in slipshod phraseology, saying the channel "separating the Continent from Vancouver's Island," England set up a claim that this phraseology, which, contrary to the usual mode of expression, separated the greater object from the lesser, must be therefore construed to carry the boundary line through the Rosario Straits instead of by the Canal de Horo Channel, which, but for the careless language of the treaty and evidently to carry out the chiect of the treaty, it would do. Between these two straits, that of the Canal de Horo and that of the channel of the Rosario, are several islands, embracing a space of about 400 square miles, the soy ereignty of which is involved in a decision of the question. In 1852 the Territory of Oregon, by an act of its Legislature, included this disputed country (the Horo archipelago)in one of its countles, and after the passage of this act the Hudson's Bay Company established a post on San Juan the largest in the group in the Horo archipelago. When the Territory of Washington was created, these islands were declared by he Legislature of that territory to form a part of Whatcom county; and subsequently the as-sessment of the Hudson Bay property, in 1855, led to a correspondence between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, and at one time to a danger of open hostilities between the two conntries. The British Commissioner in 1858 proposed a compromise which would throw within the territory United States all the islands but that of San Juan. The American Commissioner, being satisfied that the channel of the Canal de Horo was the main channel as contemplated in the treaty of 1816, refinsed the offer. As these despatches have stated here-tolore, the point as to which was the main channel according to the treaty of 1846 was left to the arbitrament of the President of the Swiss Confederation, both in the convention of 1881 and again in 1869. peither of which conventions were acted upon by the Senate. Beyond the very great amount of

feeling which marked this controversy previous to

pending its discussion before the present High Com-mission, there does not appear to be much real importance in the question—certainly looking to the probabilities of the future destiny of the territory of the North Pacific coast. But perhaps in proportion to the absence of merit in the question itself is the importance of having it disposed of. As far back as 1861 Lord Lyons declared that England did not care how the question was arranged. As Canada is negotiating with British Columbia to enter the the Confederation known as the Dominion of Canada, there is reason to suppose that Sir John A. Macdonald felt bound to make a determined effort to secure the Rosario channel constructionand the reference to arbitration, while it is not doubted that the rest it will be favorable to the claim of the United States, will enable the British government to get rid of the difficulty gracefully.

THE FISHERY QUESTION. It is understood that the arrangement regarding the fisheries re-establishes the following sections of

It is understood that the arrangement regarding the fisheries re-establishes the following sections of the reciprocity treaty of 1854:—

ARTICLE I. It is agreed by the high contracting parties that, in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the above mentioned convention of October 29, 1818, of taking, curing and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall bave, in common with the subjects of her Britanic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on the sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of Canada. New Branswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and of the several Islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the coasts and shores of those colonies and the islands thereof, and also upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish: provided that, in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property or with British fishermen in the peaceable use of any part of the said coast in their occupancy for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that the saimon and shad fisheries, and all fisheries in rivers and the mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved, exclusively, for British fishermen.

And it is further agreed, that in order to prevent or settle any disputes as to the place to which the reservation of exclusive right to British fishermen of the United States, contained in the next succeeding article, apply, each of the high contracting partnes, on the application of either to the other, shall, within as x months thereafter, appoint a commissioner. The said commissioners, before proceeding to any business, shall make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment, and according to justice a

this and the next succeeding article, and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

The commissioners shall name some third person to act as an arbitrator or umpire in any case or cases on which they may themselves differ in opinion. If they should not be able to agree upon the name of such third person they shall each name a person and it shall be determined by lot which of the two persons so named shall be the arbitrator or umpire in cases of difference or disagreement between the commissioners. The person so to be chosen to be arbitrator or umpire shall, before proceeding to act as such in any case, make and subscribed by the commissioners, which shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. In the event of the death, absence or incapacity of either of the commissioners, which shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. In the event of the death, absence or incapacity of either of the commissioners, or of the arbitrator or umpire, or of their or his omitting, declining or ceasing to act as such commissioner, arbitrator or umpire, another and different person shall be appointed or named as aforesaid to act as such commissioner, arbitrator or umpire in the place and stead of the person so originally appointed or named as aforesaid, and shall make and subscribe such declaration as atoresaid.

Such commissioners shall proceed to examine the coases of the North American provinces and of the United States embraced within the provissions of the first and second articles of this treaty, and shall designate the piaces reserved by the said articles from the common right of fishing therein.

The decision of the commissioners and of the arbitrator or umpire shall be given in writing in each case, and shall be signed by them respectively.

The high contracting parties hereby solemnly engage to consider the decision of the commissioners conjunity, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive in each case decided upon by them respectivel

reciprocal right to the United States inshore fisheries from the thirty-ninth parallel, but excludes shellfish on either side. Certain reciprocal trade arrangements are also provided, as well as the pay ment to Canada of a sum of money in bulk in lieu of that enlarged reciprocity of trade in fish, &c., provided in the treaty of 1854. Fishery commiss are also to be established after the manner of the reciprocity treaty. The Maine and Massachusetts Senators will undoubtedly agree to the payment of a sum of money for the fisheries; but it is by no means clear that this arrangement will commend itself to the minds of Senators whose constituents have no interest directly or otherwise in the fisheries. Under the usage of the Senate in amending treaties it is very probable that the money consideration will be

stricken out; at least, this is the impression now. THE ST. LAWRENCE QUESTION. The free navigation of the St. Lawrence is secured by a provision that the Canadian canals shall be open to American vessels by paying the same tolls that the Canadian vessels are subject to, which are very low. As the Canadian canals have always been open to our citizens on these terms, the effect of the provision will not be felt in any way. It is, of course, the interest of Canada to encourage the use of her canals by American wessels. They were constructed as governmental works, and even with the tolls collected on American vessels they have not only not paid any interest on their cost of construction-about \$17,000,000-but they have not even paid the expense of necessary repairs. The total revenue canada received from her canals last year, from all sources, was \$367,556, and the expenses. not including repairs, was \$229,114. The interest on the cost of construction, without repairs, at six per cent, amounts to about \$960,000 a year. On the Welland Canal nearly 2,000,000 tous more American vessels pass through than there are Canadian To be of substantial service in cheapening freights between the West and tide-water, the Canadian canals will require to be greatly enlarged, and Canada will not consent to this outlay, which, she contends, would be wholly for the benefit of the American shippers, the existing canals being sufficiently large for Canadian business, unless an equivalent is given in the shape of trade arrange. ments between the two countries, a subject which the Commissioners did not deem it advisable to consider. The American Commissioners, it is understood, advised the British side that the subject of trade arrangements with Canada would probably be favorably regarded by Congress here-after, if a treaty was effected now. which would restore friendly relations between the United States and England. As the United States do not own the canals within their borders there can be no reciprocal arrangement to admit Canadian vessels to the canals of this country, and although it is to the pecuniary interest of Canada to have our vessels use her canals, yet the arrangement is regarded as a friendly act in view of th fact that no equivalent is demanded beyond the payment of the regular tolls charged to their own

As an evidence of the Importance of the Canadian channels for the transportation of the produce of the Western States it is officially stated that over \$12,000,000 worth of American grain entered into Canada in 1869, most of it being for export to Europe, and it is believed that the amount of Western grain sent last year by the St. Lawrence was even greater than the year before. The West ern States, which feel no interest whatever in the fisheries question, are deeply affected by the consideration of the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals, and thus securing cheaper freights for their export grain. The government is in receipt of me, morials upon this subject from nearly all the Boards

1801, and waten was again, it is said, indulged in of Trade in the Western country, and it is believed that some definite action will be submitted for the consideration of Congress next winter. It was not deemed practicable to include it in the present con-

> THE COMMISSIONERS PLEASED WITH THEIR WORK. One of the Commissioners recently said the negotiations were on the principle of give and take, thereby implying that it is on the basis of compromise. The Commissioners seem to be unanimous in the belief that their action ought to be satisfactory to both countries, whose respective rights and honor they have been careful to protect. The executive authorities of the two nations appear to be in perfect accord as to the principles agreed on by the Commission, which have been approved by them from time to time, as they were severally submitted. The protocol prepared by the Commission setting forth the basis of the settlement, also give the reasons for their coming to the conclusions This is done to avoid dispute in the future concerning the motives and principles by which they are

MR. SUMNER'S POSITION

towards the new treaty is regarded with some con cern by the English Commissioners, and will be watched with interest by those who remember how potent his voice-which echoed popular opinionwas in defeating the Johnson-Clarendon Convention His friends allege that while he has carefully abstained from expressing any opinions as to the probable character of the forthcoming treaty, he has not hesitated to say that in the interests of peace between the United States and Great Britain he is prepared to make large allowance, and to accept much less from England than we are justly entitled to. The money compensation he regards as secondary to a prac tical acknowledgment of wrong committed. Our outraged and insulted sovereignty, he holds, can be appeased by a manful and honorable declaration by England that she did us grievous in jury. The Johnson-Clarendon Treaty made no such declaration, even by implication. The Alabama was not mentioned in that instrument, and so far as the outrages perpetrated upon our commerce were con-cerned that treaty was silent. All claims, of any character and of every description, and even the fact of liability itself, were to be left to the decision of an arbitration, and thus the treaty settled no principle whatever. White, therefore, Mr. Sumne contends that he was not only justified, but it was his duty to protest against such a treaty, and while it was his right and duty to present our case in its strongest lights, showing that the wrongs which grew out of the hasty and unfriendly recognition of belligerency, the outrages which attended the criminal escapa of the Alabama and the even more criminal recognition of that piratical ship ever after in British ports, as well as the recognition of the other Anglo-Confederate vessels, like the concentric ripples of the ocean, were almost boundless in their expansion of evil results, yet it by no means follows that either he or the Senators who approved his speech and voted to reject the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty will insist upon a convention going to the full extent our case is logically susceptible of being carried to. On the contrary, Mr. Sumner's friends say that if the convention plainly and clearly concedes the principles which he in common with the people of the United States expect it to do it will not only meet with no factious opposition at his hands, but will receive hi warm support, although, technically, it may not come up to the full standard of our claims. While Mr. Sumner, it is stated, takes this ground, it is not certain he will approve the present treaty, as he may not consider that it comes up to the requirements he deems indispensable as a condition precedent.

THE APPROACHING MEETING OF THE SENATE. There is much anxiety as to whether the Senat will ratify the treaty; but of this there is as yet no certainty, other Senators as well as Sumner saying they want to know exactly what it is before they commit themselves one way or the other. The men bers of the Committee on Foreign Relations now here treaty provisions, and furnished with both oral and documentary information upon the subject. Precautions will be taken to prevent a premature publica

tion of the document.
The Commissioners will remain prepared to reas semble in case the Senate should either refuse t ratify the treaty or should amend it, although it is probable that some of the Commissioners may leave the city for a time while the Senate is discussing th convention. Should the discussion open up the whole question it is possible that the debate may be quite protracted; but the general impression is that if there are no serious objections it will be disposed of in a week or ten days. The practice of the Senate with regard to treatles has been to consider them open to amendment, and in this respect the usage is different to that which prevails in Europe, ereign. This practice was departed from by Prussia recently, when the French treaty of peace was sent for approval to the open German Parliamen But so far as the United States Senate is concerned the treaty is practically regarded as a mere projet, capable of being changed and amended in any war the Senate may determine. There is still a strong and a growing sentiment here in favor of having the subject discussed in open instead of in secre

The treaty has been engrossed in duplicate and will be formally signed to-morrow at twelve o'clock at the State Department by all the Commissioners One copy will be at once despatched by special messenger to London and the other will be given the President of the United States. It will be sent to the Senate on Wednesday. The usual custom is to transmit all treaties and other executive documen to the Senate in writing, and thus only the original copy is furnished. The Senate then looks after the printing of it. In the present case, however, it i proposed to print the treaty in confidence for the use of the Senate, prior to its trans mission to that body. It is supposed that this will serve the double purpose of preventing the premature publication of the treaty and of sav ing time by having printed copies of the documen in the hands of Senators on Wednesday, when the Senate meets. The treaty will be immediately referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, after which the Senate will probably adjourn over until the following Monday. It is expected that the Com mittee will take three or four days to consider it be fore it is reported back. There is a good deal of speculation as to how the treaty will be received by the committee. Opposition is expected from at least two members—Schurz and Casserly. Patterson, of New Hampshire, is uncertain. Morton, Harian and Hamlin are counted certain in favor of the treaty. It is probable that Patterson, too, who is anxious to be on good terms with the administration, will also give in his adhesion. This will secure a clear majority in committee. Should Schurz oppose it the committee may be some days before it reaches a vote. All the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations as they arrive are jurnished with a copy of the treaty The only members here are Cameron, Morton and Harlan. All the members are expected by Tuesday before the Senate meets. Therefore the member of the committee will at least have read the treaty and the majority of them will have had time to give it a preliminary examination. Morton and Cameron who have been here for some days, are already thoroughly posted on all its points, Of course Morton will have charge of it. His rooms at the National Hotel are constantly overrun with mem bars of the Joint High Commission, Secretary Fish and Assistant Secretary Davis. The object of these documents, correspondence, facts and figures on the subject, so that he can meet and answer Sumner, Schurz or any other Senator who may be disposed to make opposition. It is stated that a wagon load of documents was sent to Morton from the State Department; but the friends of that Senstor assert that he can defend the treaty without reading this cumbrous collection of papers, which are merely illustrative of the red-tape system of diplomacy. General Cameron will attend to the purely business details of the treaty. He will explain first to the committee and then to the Senate the amount of money at stake on both sides, Britain is likely to get the best of the bargain. Cameron's training as a business man will be of great

advantage to him in the performance of this duty.

Morton being an able and a ready debater will

answer all general assaults made upon the

treaty, He is of opinion that all the demo

ratification, although the measure is in no sense a party one. The Senator from Indiana thinks the democrats will hardly be willing to contribute to the success of a treaty which, if ratified, cannot fail to redound to the praise of the administration and the republican party. There are those, however, who assert that the democrats will vote for the treaty if it is found to be favorable to the United

There is a rumor to the effect that Sumner, Schurz Trumbuli, Logan, Robertson, Tipton, Fenton and one or two others, who are classed by the President under the head of disappointed men, will vote against the treaty. This, however, is mere speculaon, as very few of the Senators have seen the treaty or have been acquainted with its terms.

Senator Summer and the Joint High Commission.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1871. Senator Sumner again entertained the British members of the Joint High Commission at his residence last evening. Judge Hoar was also present and the hospitaities of Mr. Sumner's residence were dispensed with the same lavish hand that has characterised the previous entertainments given in bonor of the Joint High Commission.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

LAST PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.-The subscribers of the Philharmonic Society assembled en masse at the Academy on Saturday night to hear Dr. Leopold Damrosch play Beethoven's violin concerto, opus 61, and Miss Marie Krebs sing a scena and an aria from "Der Freischutz" and a scena from Goethe's "Faust," composed by Louis Dachauer. The three orchestral pieces on the programme were of little interest, as they were hackneyed and have been played better on other occasions by Thomas played better on other occasions by Thomas' orchestra. Dr. Damrosch proved himself an artist of the highest attainments, and his rendering of Beethoven's work was admiratle. Under his direction the Philharmonic orchestra would regain much of its lost prestige, and we trust that the society will not lose the services of a musician who in Breslau won the admiration of all Germany. Miss Krebs sang much oetter at the concert than she did at the rehearsal the day before (the rehearsal was a te rible flasco), but we think it was very injudicious in her to risk the reputation she has earned as a planist in an attempt to sing at a Philharmonic concert without possessing the slightest qualification for a public singer. Any ordinary church soprano in this city could have done as well, and in a society where we expect everything to be first class, such a choice of a vocal soloist is inexcusable. Dachauer's work has many excellent points. It begins in D minor, the violins in tremolo imitating the noise of the spinning wheel, and the violas and cell giving in a plaintive melody an idea of the thoughts of Gretchen. She then sings a characteristic melody, accompanied only by four horns. In the succeeding verses there are many changes, both in the theme and accompaniment. The finade is particularly fine and well constructed. Mr. Dachauer deserves much praise for such a work and better interpreters than either Miss Krebs or the orchestra proved themselves to be. The annual election of officers of the Philharmonic Society takes place in a few days. nestra. Dr. Damrosch proved himself an artist

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

At Home. Robert E. Stevens returned to this city from

Albany on the 3d Inst. V. E. Beamer, manager of the Opera House, Pitts burg, arrived in this city on the 5th inst. Sheridan and Mack, the two song and dance

men, open at the Globe, this city, to-night, John E. McDonough, from Philadelphia, is at present in this city in search of another new piece. Kate Fisher will arrive in this city to-day. She has been "Mazeppaizing" in Philadelphia, at Fox's

Ben De Bar, the well known Western manager

will arrive in this city shortly, to complete his arrangements for next season.

Frank Mordaunt has been engaged to play in Jack Sneppard, to be produced at the Ciympic on May 15. Johnny Mortimer plays Thames Darrell. Fannie Herring opens at Tony Pastor's on the 12th of June in a new sensation drama, written expressly for her by D. R. Young, called, "Grit; or, out on the Piains."

T. Donnelly, having terminated his variety season at the Olympic theatre, Brooklyn, on the 6th instronens to-night with a buriesque company, of which Felix Rogers is the star. "Aladdin" will be the

mittal periormance.

M. W. Leningwell has returned to this city, accompanied by Romeo Jaffier Jenkins, after an extended tour through Connecticut and New Jersey, Lef has lost much fiesh since he went out travellingand he now looks consumptive.

Jonny Hughes, the clever little actress and sweet singer, who made such a favorable impression last season during the engagement of Barney Williams at Niblo's Garden, by her singing of "Lakes of Killarney," has become quite a favorite, and opens at the Globe theatre, this city, this evening.

Colonel T. Aliston Brown, in his dramatic agency, has been empowered to negotiate for the appearance in this city of the renowned militry band of the Garde de Paris (forty in number), who gained the first prize in the great number), who gained the first prize in the great band contest at the Paris linernational Exhibition of 1867, when the greatest military bands of all the European nations competed for it. Colonel Brown informs us that he is now negotiating with parties here to arrange for the giving of thirty-six evening and twelve matines performances by this band. The band propose sailing from Europe by the 20th of this month. They wear the splendid uniform as furnished by the French government. Their repertoire of music is large, varied and of the highest character. Judging by the enthussam with which they have been received in London there is no doubt that their success here would prove immensely. They peformed before the King of Beigium and his Court in Brussels the week ending April 24, and were to return to London last week, being especially engaged by the Queen and Royal Commissioners for the opening of the Great International Exhibition on May 1.

In the Provinces. Jenny Willmore has been divorced from Felix

Rogers.
Stone & Murray's Circus exhibits in Providence on

the 15th and 16th inst. E. L. Davenport plays at the Globe theatre, Boston

this week, commencing this evening. Stuart Robson is in Boston, idle for the present It is his intention to star next season.

Neil Warner opens at the Holliday street theatre. Baltimore, Md., to-night, for one week.

The Kiralfy Sisters and the Francisco Sisters open at the Trimble Opera House, Pittsb urg, Pa., to-night

Hart Conway, a rising young actor, now at the Olympic, this city, has been engaged by E. L. Davenport for next season.

A movement is afoot to give Mrs. F. S. Chanfrar a complimentary benefit at the close of her engage ment at the Globe theatre. Boston. Several leading citizens of the "Hub" are interested in the affair.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers opens at the New Opera House Rochester, N. Y., on the 15th inst. She was taken quite sick in Philadelphia on the 2d inst. while play-ing an engagement at the Walnut Street theatre. "The Three Hunchbacks"—the London and Paris combination, as it is called—remain in Albany, N. Y., another week. The show did not commence operations there until Wednesday, the 3d, instead of the 1st as announced. They next visit Auburn and Penn Yan.

and renn ian.

Rose St. Clair, a very beautiful young lady, arrived from Europe by the City of Washington on the 4th Inst., after eleven months absence. She is a clever actress, and will probably play at the new opera house, Rochester, for the summer season. She has already been secured for a prominent theatre in the city.

this city.

E. L. Davenport continues the manager of the Chestnut Street theatre, Philadelphia, next season. He has already secured, through Colonel T. Allston Brown, his entire company, which wil be a first class one in every respect. Mr. Davenport is a great artist and a genileman, and we are glad to see no has risen the Chestnut from the ashes.

has risen the Chestnut from the ashes.

The Imperial Japanese Troupe, with the original little All Right, arrived here from Europe on the 4th instant, after a stormy passage. They open in Philadelphia, at Fox's American theatre, to-might, for three weeks, and go thence to Pittsburg for two weeks, Titusville one week, and then direct West, stopping at the principal cities.

J. J. Parks and Abbott have all the privileges with Howe's London Circus and Menagerie for the tenting season. In the concert are Lizzie La Grange, Fanny Gilmore, Cella Berry, Louise, the drummer girl, and Master George Warren, while in the curiosity show are Sammy Bishop, the fat boy; General Alden and wife, and Nelly Walker, the albino.

Tony Pastor starts out with his mammoth combi-Tony Pastor starts out with his mammath combi-nation on June 12, making the first stand at New rk, N. J., and goes thence through New England, stop-ping at all the principal towns and cities. The party consists of Miss Ada Wray, Kitty O'Neil, Jenny Glimer, Amelia and Mary Gorenhow Johnny Wild, James Cummings, Frank Kerns, Frank Gerard, Connor and Bratley, and Tony Pastor, who will positively appear at each and every entertainment, this being his first appearance in the provinces in six years.

Across the Water. The building hitherto known as the London Alhambra reopened April 24 as the Royal Alhambra Palace of Varieties. During the short recess some extensive alterations have been made to make the theatre one of the handsomest in the world. Bailet spectacle will be produced surpassing all previous efforts, and no expense will be spared to produce the most magnificent tableaux. Opera tonge will constitute an item in the entertainment, and for the opening a new farce, a comic opera and a new ballet were given. Mr. Strange promises to spare no expense or energy to make the Alhambra worthy of public support, and from the programme put forward there is little doubt but that his efforts will be crowned with success.

crowned with success.

Mr. Pennington's admirers and patrons, considering him the greatest exponent of Shakspeare extant, are willing for him to compete with any living actor for the prize of 1,000 guineas a side as to who shall bear off the paim as the best delineator and representative of a Shakspearran character. The prize to be awarded by a committee selected from the London dramatic criucs. It will be arranged for the contest to take place in one of our largest theatres, to enable all the admirers of the immortal bard to witness the exciting contest. We have been informed that the challenge has been accepted by a genteeman whose position and reputation stamp gentieman whose position and reputation stamp him a fit champion for the trial, and the preliminary arrangements are in progress. The 2,000 guiness are already deposited to await the award of the judges, so says Mr. Davenport, a gentieman well known in theatrical circles, who writes from the Standard theatre.

Standard theatre.

An awful occurrence took place a few evenings ago at the Principe Umberto theatre, Florence, during the performance of an equestrian spectacle entitled "The Capture of Cipriano la Gaia." At the cuminating point of the piece there is a grand engagement between a band of brigands and a party of sharpshooters, the former stationed upon a group of rocks, and the latter on the level ground. Just when the combat was at its height one of the sharp shooters fell, and in so natural a manner that the actor was greeted with an enthusiastic round of appianse. A moment anterward, however, it was piain that something had gone wrong. A couple of men russe upon the stage and lifted the body of the prostrate actor, when it was at once seen that he was synig in a pool of gore. A bullet had been shipped into one of the muskets and had penetrated the unfortunate man's heart. The king and royal family were present, and it is supposed that the bullet was originally intended for their box. No arrests were made.

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A correspondent from Brussels, writing on April 5, 8ays:—Ine opera of "Elizabeth of Hungary," in four acts, by Beers, has had no success so far, and is a failure. It is played every other might. The prima donna is pretty and graceful, and has a few clear soprano notes. I was there last night, and, seated to my leit, in a box, with her husbanu and the directors of the Theatre de la Monnaie, was La Diva Patt, who arrived here yesterday and is stopping at liotel Believue. She was dressed in an elegant scarlet satin, with a rich over tunique of black velvet, richly trimmed with Chantilly lace, waist cut half Pompadour and trimmed with point d'arguille, with solitaires as large as small apples in her ears. Her hair was dressed plainly. She had a beautiful rose on her breast and a bouquet of rosebuds in her hand. Her husband, Marquis de Caux, was in full dress, and was very exched in his political conversation—so much so that Patti was obliged to take smiling manner, which had the effect of calming his temper. No doubt the Marquis feels badly at the state of things in Paris. Patti looks as sweet and as young as five years ago. I understand she is to sing in Brussels. She left very much desapionited with the opera at an early hour. The third ball given by the Coart will come off on the loth, and many fair Americans are now getting their toilets in readiness. The notels are crowded. I was much surprised to hear a friend remark the other day that really no fashionable English or Belgian hady would be seen in the street without her poodie or tan terrier. Dogs are all the go. The Americans do not seem to be fashionable in that respect. I meet numbers every day riding in the Bois and walking in the Park and no dogs. Even at the opera on Wednesday a lady was highly pleased by by the admirable conduct of her dog, which was so well belawed that it never barked during the performance.

Parisian Items.

Death durring the siege did not spare the artists. In six months the following celebrities died:-Clarisse Miney and Bore Didner, among the female artists. Montyvil Desgenais and Flan among the male, besides the dramatic authors, Alexander Dumas and Bourgeois, both whose ioss is deeply felt in the theatrical and musical world.

A letter dated Paris, April 18, says:-"The mustcal and theatrical worlds are once more dormant. The Theatre Lyrique, when it opens, will produce an important piece, music of Membrie, called "Colomimportant pieces, imisse of atendries, canted "Colomba," and taken from the remarkable romance of Prosper Merimée. The Opéra Comique is closed Mile. Normore and M. Achard having leit. "Zampa" was the opera in which they were to have sung. Capuol is here. The Gymnase is open, but nothing particularly interesting. "The Demi-monde," by Alexander Dumas, sils, and "The Pere de in Debutante" have been on the boards the past week. Plerson is lovely in the latter. She is as attractive as ever. The French theatre is playing Modere's pieces. The Palais Royal is playing a new piece called "Babouc: or, the World As It Goes." At the Ambigu M. Billion intends to run the following piece all summer—"The Devil's Pilis"—a spectacular piece. The Varieties is still closed. The different cafe concerts are all in full blast. The National Cirque, in the Champs Elysées will open April 20. Out of flity-five horses owned by the company only twenty-six are left. Horror! Nincteen of the unfortunate articles having been eaten during the siege. The eternal "White Cat" at the Gaiete is over, and they are now playing a piece called the "Grace of God." The Chatte Elsanche" were in,oou irance—very good for the present time. Blanche d'Antegny was a complete success in the piece. The many new pieces which were in active preparation are not yet announced, and the spring is passing away and all the leading artists are leaving, who hyes will see. ba," and taken from the remarkable romance of

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

MR. SWINBURNE, the poet, nas quite recovered from his recent indisposition. A SECOND EDITION of Dr. Ginsbrug's book on the

Moabite stone is in preparation, with additions to the present time. PROPESSOR T. HEWITT KEY IS still engaged in the

preparation of his Latin Dictionary, which has occu. pied him for so many years. REV. CHARLES H. HALL'S "Notes on the Gospels"

will be published by Hurd & Houghton, of this city, during the present month. MR. MURRAY, the English publisher, announces

three biographies during the ensuing season—"A Memoir of M. Julian Favre," by the Hon. R. Lytton;
"A Life of St. Chrysostom," by the Rev. W. R. Stephens, and "A Biography of Dr. Cooke," of Belfast, by Professor Porter.

HERR WERNER HATTN has written a history of the late war in France, entitled "Der Krieg Deutschlands gegen Frankreich," which is published at Leipzig and will be brought out in twelve parts, with nilu trations, plans and maps. Six parts have already

PROFESSOR GIUSEPPE RICCARDI has written as important work on Italian history, entitled "Diario storico-biografico Italiano," with an introduction, glving a summary of Italian nistory from A. D. 400 to the present day, including the occupation of Rome

Wynkyn de Worde's "Way to the Holy Land," a handbook for pilgrims to Jerusalem, was lately reported to have been lost; but we learn from the London Athenœum that it is safe among the book treasures of Mr. Christie-Miller, at Britwell House, and is to oe reprinted by the Early English Text Society, with a fac-simile, by Mr. W. H. Hooper, of the woodcut title page, a pligrim starting from his

astle on foot to the Holy Land.

APPLETON'S AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPADIA for 1870 will appear some time during the present month. The value of this publication is recognized wherever the English language is spoken. It is one of the most reliable compendiums of historical facts in our language. The new volume will contain a vast amount of important matter, including a clear and succinct account of the recent war between the French and Germans; the United States census returns of 1870; obituaries of eminent persons, such as Dickens, Lee, Farragut, &c.

AMONG THE WORKS in the stock of the late Mr. Joseph Lilly, the eminent bookseller of London, advertised for sale, is one entitled "Apocalypsis cum Figuris, sive Historia Sancti Johannis ejusque Visiones Apocalyptice." It is "a splendid manuscript upon veilum, written in the fourteenth century and ornamented with thirty-five superb designs, the size of the page, executed with a pen and slightly neightened with colors, having short explanations of the subjects (in Latin) between the drawings; bound in parchment; from the Abbaye de Citeaux sourgogne." It is said to be a magnificent specimen of early French art and is held at the comparatively low price of \$625.

THE LIBRARY of the late Rev. H. G. Williams, D.D., Professor of Arabic of the University of Cambridge, and of Preston rectory, Suffolk, is offered for sale in London. It contains, among other rare and old works, a perhaps totally unknown volume of poems by Bahram Shah, the Prince of Baaleec, son of Farrukh Shah, the nephew of the great Saladin. The author signed with Saladin one of the amous truces with Richard Cour de Lion. The work is entitled "Diwann Mantana's-Sultan." and is a fine Arabic MS, on bombycine paper, Easte n binding. The poems were composed by Bahram Shah in the years 604 and 605 of the Mohammedan era (A. D. 1208) and bears date of A. H. 633 (A. D.

THE LONG STRIKE.

Negotiations at an End Between the Miners and the Corporations.

THE MINERS STEADILY DEFIANT.

All Their Proposed Concessions Derided and Rejected.

The Strike of the Mine Laborers.

HOW IT WAS INCITED.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 7, 1871.

The action of the miners at the meeting yesterday afternoon has been AN EXCITING TOPIC

of discussion throughout the city to-day, and may be said to have monopolized public attention from religious services. Everybody has been surprised at the alacrity and firmness with which the miners and laborers have accepted the challenge from the managers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and the most astonished people are the very individuals who have provoked this defiant attitude on the part of the workingmen. It is generally admitted that the miners have offered fairly and shown a most praiseworthy disposition to bring about resumption of work upon honorable terms, and that as men they cannot be expected to do more to conciliate the unwise persons who control the destinies of the ratiroad corporations. It is also conceded that the three great companies in this

CHECKMATED

country have been bandsomely

in their efforts to dissever the Miners' Union by unworthy appliances; for, notwithstanding the appeals made to national prejudices and the attempts to array the laborers against the miners, the organiza-tion is more consolidated and harmonious to-day than ever before. There is no mistaking the fact that all the labor for the miners in this section is still controlled by the men holding out, and there is not the slightest prospect now that work will be resumed, unless the companies show as much disposition to concede and concliate as has been exlubited by the miners.

THE RESPONSIBILITY for a longer suspension rests entirely with the mea

who are mismanaging the business of the corporations, and against them popular indignation is now being expressed in no measured terms. These men are now really keeping this section in idleness and bringing ruin upon the community, and they control the corporations. The miners-have honorably and sincerely proposed to go to work at the rate of wages paid in other coal regions, an offer equitable to all parties in the controversy, and they have been met by

wages paid in other coal regions, an offer equitable to att parties in the controversy, and they have been met by

DERISION AND INSULT.

They have no resource left but to wait until the companies desire to purchase their lator at living rates; and this they dispassionately resolved to do yesterday. They are decidedly in earnest, and will offer no other concessions for some time to come, if ever. They have the means for a protouged resistance, as time will demonstrate. Everybody is, of course, anxious to ascertain what the companies will do next, since they have failed in The Stantation Programme

and the plan to foment the featousy and excite the passions and prejudices of a few filterate men, who have been reached by their emissaries. Everything is again at sea, with no beacon to warn against the shoats and rocks which may beset the track. Sympathy runs strongly with the miners, and will increase, as they have never claimed the right to interfere with the management of the mines in and about this city, only so far as to leave work when the companies made an unprecedented reduction of wages, with an avowed burpose of forching them to make a strike and stop operations. As a systematized plan seems to have been adopted by the adherence of the corporations to incorrectly state the regard to the question of arbitration, it may not be out of place to say that the entire body of them act with the greatest unanimity under the decree of Judge Eiweil, and have childely abandoned all ideas of controlling the mines, which they might formerly have entertained. As a class they have shown that they are much more to be depended upon for observance of obligations than those who abuse and falls/effésent them. Important developments may be expected in a few days.

STRYCHNINE IN BHEWERS' GRAIN.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS, 205 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, May 6, 1871.

In this morning's HERALD I find a communication

from Dr. M. Morris, of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, reporting the death of three horses belonging to Mr. N. Archer, of Jerome, West Farms, "caused by cating brewers' grain supposed to conreaused by eating browers grain supposed to con-tain strychinine." Though I have not seen the horses I am inclined to beneve that, from the symptoms described, their death was caused by epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, a very fatal disease, common at this time of the year, which I had several opportunities to witness, and which I know exists in that section of the country at pre-sent. Strychnine. I do believe, has as inthe to-do with the loss of these horses as the "mitcha caries". had to do with causing the Texas cattle plague.

FIRE IN TRENTON.

A fire occurred in Trenton on Sunday morning between one and two o'clock. The loss is only \$1,500. The shops and stables of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, on the canal bank, Taylor and Mercer streets, were destroyed. Two mules were Mercer streets, were destroyed. Two mules were burned and a third jumped out of the stable window with ears partly burned off and body badly burned. It will probably recover. Five workmen had tools burned. A number of valuable patterns were destroyed. The watchman of the premises had his hand burned. Chief Engineer Weart, of the Trenton Fire Department, was burned on the hand badly. A great scene of confusion ensued for bours, the building being of pine wood and, consequently, causing a tremendous blaze.

The fire was the work of an incendiary.

ATTEMPTED ASSASS NATION

While Thomas McGuire, of 186 Forsyth street, was standing in Rivington street, between Entridge and Forsyth, he was shot in the face by an unknown party, the ball entering his cheek, and, passing downwards, lodged in his neck. The would-bo assassin at once fied, pursued by an officer, who was, however, unable to overtake him. McGuire waiked to the Tenth precinct station house, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was sent

SUICIDE OF A CONFESSED MURDERESS.—Some time ago we published an account of the suicide or murder of D. E. Hedden in a house of ill-fame at Omaha. Several days after Hedden's death a courtesan named Cora Clinton surrendered herself to the authorities and made the declaration that she killed Hedden, at his own request. Now the Omaha (Nebraska) Republican of the 2d ibst, comes to us with an ac out of the saircide of Cora Clinton, and the dying confession that she did not kill Hedden. It seems that the woman sicle a revolver from the judier, and in less than twenty minutes from the judier, and in less than twenty minutes from the lime she obtained possession of it emptied the contents into her body, a little below the neart. We are informed that the real name of the unfortunate woman is Sopnia Bushnel, of Peoria, Ill. Her father resides there, and is a clergyman of reputed wealth. As the story runs she left home in a pique with only fifly dollars in her pocket, went to Davenport, lowa, was there a while, pawned her watch and then went to Omaha. She worked for a time as servant girl in a very respectable family, and while there attempted suicide. Subsequently she entered a nouse of prostituation and there remained until the Hedden tragedy took place. SUICIDE OF A CONFESSED MURDERESS .- Some time

Rum and Suicide.—A man about thirty-five years of age, who had been drinking excessively for several days, entered a saloon in Lawrence, Kansas, on the 2d inst, and took out a vial of arsenic and told mose about him that it was quintine. He then emptied the arsenic into a glass of liquor and draink it. He went out and was afterwards found in a shed near by lying on some hay. When found he was vomiting, but was conscious. He told the people who had gathered around him that he was dying and did not want any help. A physician was quickly summoned, but arrived too late. Upon the body of the man a letter, which read as follows, was found:—

found:"Suicide-There is nothing a man can present to Suicide—There is nothing a man can present to justify it, but death must come at some time. To some lives the sooner it comes the better it is for the living—those who make an earnest work of life. I have never in my it e committed a crime against the laws of the country. I have never injured any person but myself and relatives. It has been caused solely by the use of litoxicating drinks. Who I am or where I came from it does not matter. I have written to friends and told them of my purpose. A warning to youths—never touch intoxicating